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Messalines, Foulards, Taffetas & Satins
---the Fabrics That Are in Demand

It's the greatest showing of Silk Costumes ever attempted in Richmond.

Fully two hundred dresses in the collection—every one new, & so great is the variety of styles that not more than two or three are alike.

One-piece princess effects—some with shirred sleeves, others with Oriental lace yoke—some with draped skirts.

The colors are rose, maise, heliotrope, reseda, navy, gendarme, catawba, black, white & cream.

The women of refinement looking for the exclusive can obtain it here without stint.

COMMITTEE WOULD BUY SITE TO HAVE BATTLE ABBEY BUILT HERE

Recommend Appropriation of \$25,000 by Council After Hearing from Citizens.

OPPOSE MONROE PARK PLAN

Many Urge That It Still Be Maintained as Playground for Children.

After a prolonged discussion, in which many citizens took part, the Committee on Grounds and Buildings last night decided not to recommend to the Council that the proposed Battle Abbey be placed in Monroe Park, but to ask instead that the sum of \$25,000 be appropriated for a suitable site elsewhere in the city. Strong appeals were made by members of the Confederate Memorial Association and others in favor of the petition, though the burden of all the argument by those who wished Monroe Park as the site was that it was important for the Council to come to the rescue of the association and not permit the building to go to some other city because of the failure to secure a site here. Lieutenant-Governor Taylor, Elyson, president of the Confederate Memorial Association, was the first speaker. He advocated the erection of the memorial building in Monroe Park. He asked that if the committee could not see its way clear to recommend that site it would recommend \$25,000 for a suitable site elsewhere in the city.

"We don't want Richmond to lose this building," he continued, "and we sincerely hope that you will help us to keep it here. We have the money for the building, and we ask you to help us to the site."

All Want It Here.

John Stewart Bryan followed Mr. Elyson, and he made a strong plea for keeping the building in Richmond under all circumstances. He had originally opposed putting public buildings in parks, but he had yielded to his colleagues on the committee to select a place, and had decided that Monroe Park would be the best site.

"I submit," said Mr. Bryan, "that from a sanitary standpoint the erection of this building will not hurt that park, but I do not ask you to do more than to determine whether we shall hold this building or let it go some where else by June 1. We should not lose this appropriation of \$150,000, which must go somewhere else unless we act now."

Judge George L. Christian spoke earnestly in favor of holding the building in Richmond instead of permitting it to go to another city, and he appealed finally for Monroe Park as the location, which he said had been selected by a committee of citizens who had no further interest than such as was promoted by patriotic purposes.

"If you cannot do what we ask as to the location in Monroe Park," he said in conclusion, "we beg you to help us in some other way in order that we may not run the risk of losing this splendid building. I wouldn't for my right arm erect anything in that park which would in any way mar its beauty, and I do not think what we are asking would have such an effect. But we are here appealing to you gentlemen to help us in some way to hold a magnificent building, which will surely leave us unless we have your assistance."

First Discardant Note.

Former Alderman A. Belne Blair strenuously opposed the proposition to erect the proposed building in Monroe Park.

"You should remember," he said, "that you are the trustees of all the people, and you should be slow to deprive coming generations of the health and fresh air which this park now affords."

John C. Freeman took occasion to

say that the Confederate cause was not lost, and that the principles for which the Southern soldiers fought would endure like the stars forever. Mr. Freeman advocated a composite building, to be contributed to by all the Southern States, and he declared that the cause was so sacred that no scheme yet suggested was too elaborate to be executed. He advocated no particular site. What he wanted was a magnificent monument to the Southern cause, erected somewhere in Richmond.

W. McK. Jenkins spoke for himself and the Civic Improvement League, of which he is an officer. He opposed Monroe Park as the site on the ground that all the park now available is needed for the health of the children.

C. Wilson spoke briefly for Monroe Park as the site, and said if the question were left to the children they would all vote "aye."

Protect Children.

Charles Evelyn Smith appealed to the committee if Monroe Park should be chosen to safeguard the driveways to the building so as to protect the lives of the children who come there from day to day from all sections of the city.

Mrs. Norman V. Randolph declared she was unalterably opposed to locating the building in Monroe Park, and she came to plead for the grand-children of the Confederate soldiers, and to ask that this park be left as a breathing place for them.

Alderman Robert Whitsett, Jr., was the first member of the committee to

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GE SHOPPIER AFTER LONG HUNT

Mrs. Moody and Mrs. Henley Locked Up—Former Made Full Confession.

FIND GOODS IN HER HOME

Room at Headquarters Filled With Plunder Taken from Many Stores.

In the arrest of Mrs. Mary Moody, of 217 East Leigh Street, and Mrs. May Henley, of 214 South Laurel Street, yesterday morning, detectives unearthed a systematic course of shoplifting which has puzzled them for several months. There is no doubt of the guilt of Mrs. Moody, for she was caught in the act of stealing in Miller & Rhoads', and was immediately arrested, the stolen goods being found concealed in her muffs and clothes.

Seeing that there was no hope of escape, the two women confessed, it is said, though for some time each refused to give her address. At last Mrs. Moody let it slip inadvertently while undergoing cross-examination by one of the detectives, and two men went at once to her house. A wagonload of stolen goods was run in, was found, and carted down to police headquarters.

Thought Only of Children.

Meanwhile the women were lodged in the First Police Station. They made little outcry. Mrs. Henley said her only thought was for her children. Her husband is at work, she said, in Norfolk, but she seemed to know little of him.

Mrs. Moody is a widow. She runs a boarding-house, and has several children to care for.

The women had attracted suspicion for some time, but they were too wary ever to be caught until yesterday, when a combination of circumstances and the activity of storekeepers and detectives led to their undoing. One of them dropped a piece of goods on the floor of Miller & Rhoads', and it was seen that the package carried no purchase ticket. They were watched, and Mrs. Moody was observed to stuff some children's clothing in her muffs. She was taken down stairs with Mrs. Henley, and there further investigation uncovered more stolen goods.

Room Filled With Goods.

Judging from the amount of goods, ranging from a toothpick to silk stockings, valued at \$2.50 a pair and silk dress goods of large value, the operation was probably extended over a period of months.

The whole floor of the chief's office was fairly littered with plunder. There were dress goods, articles of silver, lace, silks, buttons, gloves, shoes and other things of value. None of it was bargain-counter stuff. It had all been selected with care and taste. The women evidently knew the value of the things they were taking.

Representatives from Miller & Rhoads', the furniture store, J. E. Colman, and Co's and Pourquereau's were called down to headquarters to identify the stuff. Much of it was identified by one or the other of them; but there is more yet to be identified. No purchase tickets were found in any of the packages, so it looks as if all of the goods would have been stolen.

The women will be arraigned in Police Court this morning, and representatives from the stores which had identified some of the stolen goods will be called as witnesses. The detectives will endeavor to have all the rest identified.

Mrs. Henley, against whom there is yet only the simple charge of being a shoplifter, is said to have been a suspicious character. She was arrested by the sum of \$500. Friends and relatives of Mrs. Moody were informed too late of her predicament, and were unable to secure a bondsman.

ROBBED ON HIGHWAY

Farmer Says Negro Took His Money at the Point of a Pistol.

Claiming that he had been held up and robbed at the point of a pistol yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, John T. Hughes, a young farmer, has secured a warrant for James Patrick, colored, whom he charges with the crime. The case was taken up by Judge George L. Christian, but on account of the absence of Policeman Haller, who made the arrest, the case was continued until to-morrow morning.

In his testimony, said that he had been in the city during the day with a load of produce, and was on his way to his home on the Mechanicsville Turnpike, ten miles out, when he was accosted by the negro, Patrick. Hughes said that he told him that he could have it, but the negro demanded that he get out of the wagon.

Then Hughes, who was alone, and that Patrick went through his pockets, from which he took \$6.20 in money and a bunch of keys, which he carried on a chain around his neck. Hughes said that he was taken to the woods, where he met the officers, and accompanied them to the arrest of the negro. Patrick was caught about an hour later, in company with three other negroes, in the woods near the Locomotive Works. When searched by officers, neither the money nor the pistol was found.

TO SPEAK FOR PEACE

Governor Swanson Names Delegates to Approaching Conference.

Governor Swanson, yesterday named the following delegates to represent Virginia at the National Peace Conference to be held in Chicago May 3-5: Rev. Hugh D. C. MacLachlan, D. D., Richmond; G. W. Maun, Grangerville; the Rev. R. H. Pitt, D. D., Richmond; W. E. Allen, Covington; H. O. Humphreys, Bedford; Charles A. X. Montefiore, Madison; R. E. Blackwell, Ashland; John R. Johnson, Christiansburg; Timothy Rivers, Prince George; Judge James O. Shepherd, Falmouth.

The Governor also announced the reapportionment of Rev. Samuel C. Hatcher, of Farmville, as a member of the State Board of Charities for a term of four years.

Max Frank, the Scientific Optician, Who practiced the optical business in Richmond for ten years, has returned home from a three-year trip. He says much enlightenment is needed upon the subject of eyeglasses fitting to know "where the people are at." Those that having eyes yet seeing not will call on him for preservation and clearness of vision. 117 East Broad Street.

GREATEST DANGER DUE TO LACK OF INTEREST

Former Officials, in Addresses Before Committee on Change in Form of Government, Question Ability of People to Elect Capable Commissioners.

Three addresses on changes in the form of municipal government were delivered in the Council chamber before the special committee on that subject and a few citizens last night, more than one of the speakers alluding to the small number present and the apparent lack of interest on the part of citizens generally both in the proposed changes and in the conduct of city affairs.

James Caskie, former president of the Common Council, spoke in favor of a commission, advocating a continuation of the Council for legislative purposes and the appointment of members of the commission by the Mayor, rather than their election by the people. Judge Turpin, former president of the Board of Aldermen, opposed radical changes. He argued that what was needed was greater public interest in city affairs and greater intelligence in voting and in selecting city officials.

Former Mayor McCarthy, while stating clearly that he was not opposed to a commission were the constitutional difficulties removed, said there were defects in that system, and feared that after the novelty had worn off the character of the commission would degenerate. The discussion was long and informal, members of the committee asking questions.

Mr. Caskie for a Commission.

Mr. Caskie, in his own experience, in the Council previous to being made its president, illustrating a weakness of the Council committee system by telling of his own service on the Committee on Light. He said: "Although I was on the committee operating the Gas Works, I did not know the number of men employed. I did not know whether the coal and oil supplies were being economically used. The report of the superintendent each month was received and filed, and the time of the committee was taken up in ordering gas lamps in alleys and before churches. While all plans of city government are open to objection, the best one in my judgment is that of a commission."

Mr. Caskie went on to explain that he was opposed to the election of commissioners by the people, as men of the type desired would not go through the canvass necessary, and that the expense and distasteful public speaking would prevent many good men from offering. Election by the Council, he said, would be equally as distasteful, lending itself to ward and sectional politics, and putting the commissioner under obligations to the Councilmen who voted for him. As a solution he suggested the appointment of commissioners by the Mayor, with confirmation by the Council. Mr. Caskie said he would make no change in the Police and Fire Departments, but that he would place all other city departments under the commission, save the finances, which should remain under a committee of the Council.

Judge Turpin's Views.

Judge Turpin's opening remarks called attention to the apparent lack of interest on the part of citizens in the proposed changes. He argued that the people were not demanding any change, that the absence of citizens from the meeting was not an indication of lack of interest in the government, but of lack of interest in any change whatever, from which he assumed that the people of the city are satisfied with the present form. He discussed at some length the address of President Eliot, of Harvard, on the Galveston plan, arguing that the great disaster and local conditions had made the lines of the Galveston plan in that city. "The Galveston plan," he said, "even before the flood, the city could not sell her bonds. In Richmond they can be sold too easily. Certainly the present city government is not in the category with that of Galveston before the flood."

Personal of Commission.

He followed this with an attack on the press, followed by an even sharper attack on the policy or rather lack of policy of the Finance Committee, telling, amid laughter and applause, of the effort some years ago to form a finance commission, when the first man elected had been a saloon-keeper in the railroad bottom, near the Locomotive Works. He continued: "We have several commissions already. When first organized they had on them the best men in the community."

"They have steadily declined, until now the best men won't take places on them. I believe the same thing would result in a general commission. We would soon have five men as ordinary as any you could pick from the Common Council. The defects are not in the form, but in the results. It is astonishing how many matters are brought to the attention of the Council by heads of departments on which the Council has no authority. The Finance Committee discusses trifles for hours, but in forty years has not evolved a financial system for the city, and is to-day issuing bonds for things that should be provided out of the current revenues and misappropriated by the current revenues for things that should come out of bond issues."

Business Men Buy State Accountant Local Branch Bank Works on Report

John C. Hagan Heads Corporation Which Takes Over Downtown Institution.

For the purpose of taking over and conducting the business heretofore operated by the Fifteenth Street Branch of the Bank of Richmond, a corporation composed of prominent local business men has been organized, and yesterday a charter was secured from the State Corporation Commission. The actual transfer of the property to the new concern will be made on April 15, at which time the bank will assume the name of the Main Street Bank (Incorporated) of Richmond. The capital stock is fixed in the charter at from \$50,000 to \$100,000, and the officers for the first year are John C. Hagan, president; Simon P. Jones, vice-president; P. H. Hardaway, secretary and cashier. The directors are the above named officers and John L. Branch, George W. Goode, V. Hechler, G. W. Lancaster and William E. Tamm.

All the men connected with the new institution are well known in local business circles, and they expect to engage at once in all lines of modern banking. F. K. Nolting, vice-president of the Bank of Richmond, yesterday confirmed the report that the new concern was to take over the Fifteenth Street branch of his bank, and that the sale was made mainly because the offer came from strong business men in that particular section of the city, though the branch was a good paying institution. The price named is \$100,000 and other valuable considerations. It being altogether usual in similar business transactions not to disclose the actual amount involved. The Bank of Richmond, it is understood, will retain all its other branches, and will operate them as usual.

Judgments Entered.

Suit was brought in the Law and Equity Court yesterday by the Montague Manufacturing Company against W. A. Mitchell for \$122.18.

Judgment was entered in the case of the Columbia Marine Railway Corporation against George L. Currie for \$12.07. Judgment was entered by consent in the case of A. B. Dickinson against Mary Lee Benet and A. L. Holladay against Mary Lee Benet, each case for \$100.

Many Cases to Try.

Judge Witt yesterday morning called both the civil and criminal docket in the Hustings Court. There were many criminal cases to try, and the civil cases will extend over two days.

BUILDING STRONG CASE AGAINST COX

Prosecution Shows Amount of Grain Delivered at Fair Oaks Distillery.

DEFENSE FIGHTING HARD

Burke Trial Begins Friday, Judge Waddill Refusing to Postpone It Again.

Evidence in the trial of Fred Cox, proprietor of the Fair Oaks Distillery, in Henrico county, was begun yesterday in the United States District Court before Judge Edmund Waddill. Stripped of legal phraseology, the charge against Cox is making more whiskey at this distillery than he paid internal revenue tax on.

District Attorney L. L. Lewis spent yesterday in building up a careful and logical case. Revenue Inspector Ward was the first witness, giving the jury a description of the distillery in question, the size of its machinery, storage room, and its daily capacity. Other employees of the revenue department were then put on the stand, with books and records, to show the amount of internal revenue tax paid by the Fair Oaks Company within the dates specified in the indictment.

Railroad Records Offered.

Having laid this parallel in the morning, at the afternoon session of the court, Judge Lewis introduced Cashier W. H. of the Broad Street Freight Depot of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, with a stack of cash-books and freight receipt stubs which piled high the tables of the courtroom.

Tracing entry after entry, the attorney for the prosecution endeavored to show the amount of grain delivered to the distillery, presenting one bill after another, and after each one signed from Western points to Cox and his partner, David E. Cawson, a part of the testimony was not concluded when court adjourned yesterday afternoon, and will be resumed this morning when the railroad officials will introduce additional records to show who paid the freight on the cars, the defense having raised the point that some of the cars might have been recognized or sold to other parties.

From the line of questioning in the cross-examination of witnesses, it would seem that the defense will endeavor to account for the various shipments of grain. It is claimed that a number of cars loaded with grain were sent to the distillery, and that the distillery was fed from the general stock of grain for which no credit has been given by the government agents. The defense in the hands of John A. Lamb and L. O. Wendenberg, who are contesting every point.

DOCKET CALLED

Suit of Peter Hagan Against City of Richmond Called for This Term.

The civil docket in the United States District Court was called yesterday morning, and a number of cases set for trial. One of the cases came up later in the term will be the suit of Peter Hagan against the city of Richmond, in which damages in the sum of \$50,000 are asked. Hagan owned a barge, which sank in the James River below the city, obstructing traffic. Former City Engineer Cuthaw ordered the destruction of the wreck with dynamite and the city brought suit against Hagan for \$400 expenses incident to the removal of the obstruction. The trial court found for the city, but was reversed by the State Supreme Court. Then Hagan brought his suit in Federal court, claiming from the city the value of barge and cargo.

The civil docket for the term will also include the cross-suits of the city against the Crouse Construction Company, on account of the collapse of the settling basin flume. The case for this trial has not been fixed. City Attorney Pollard will represent the city, and former City Attorney C. V. Meredith, the construction company.

Stafford Indicted.

The grand jury in the United States District Court yesterday returned true bills against T. C. Stafford and Thomas Meechum, of Sussex county, charging them with conducting a distillery without a government license. In the preliminary hearing Meechum made affidavit that he was operating the still without the knowledge of the proprietor, Stafford.

Try Burke Friday.

The case of Frank P. Burke, charged with robbing the mail while superintendent of Station B, of the Richmond post-office, will be tried on Friday, April 9. Judge Waddill yesterday refused the request of counsel for the defense, H. M. Smith, for a further continuance.

RULES FOR MOTOR BOATS

All Craft Must Carry Three Lights and Have Whistles.

Collector Joseph B. Stewart has received from the Bureau of Navigation, Department of Commerce, a circular directing the equipment of launches and small power boats with whistles, bells and signal lights. The circular provides that all motor boats, without regard to size, and whether privately owned or used for public hire, must be equipped with an efficient whistle, for horn or bell. After sunset all craft will be required to carry three lights, each a bright red on the port and a bright green on the starboard, and a white light at the stern.

Boats carrying passengers, for hire are required to carry one life preserver for each passenger. Private boats, not hired out, are not required to carry life preservers. Motor boats of over five tons, engaged in carrying freight or passengers, must be licensed by the collector of customs. Motor boats of over five tons, engaged in carrying freight or passengers, are subject to inspection by government inspectors, and must carry a licensed engineer and a licensed pilot.

Church Hill Doctors.

The Church Hill Medical Society will meet to-night at 8 o'clock at the Clubhouse Sanatorium. Dr. E. C. Levy will speak on "Fallacies Concerning Infection." Dr. Woodson will discuss "Infectious Agents." The address will be followed by a smoker.

Fifteen Days in Jail for Hughes.

Thomas P. Hughes, the young dentist from Massachusetts, who was arrested two days ago on a charge of stealing a jewel case, a razor and gold cuff buttons from Mrs. L. Owens, was yesterday morning sentenced to fifteen days in jail by Justice Crutchfield.

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought